

## CLAIMS

1. A barking device comprising a barking arm (1)  
5 and a barking tool (2) which has at least one barking  
edge (11, 11') and which is mountable in a tool seat at  
an outer end of the barking arm, the barking arm being  
at an inner end pivotally connectible to an annular rotor  
which is adapted to carry a plurality of such barking  
10 arms to effect debarking of a log (3) by rotation of the  
rotor during simultaneous longitudinal feeding of the log  
through the centre of the rotor and forced application of  
the barking edges of the barking tool against the circum-  
ferential surface of the log, the barking tool comprising  
15 a convex mounting surface (13) which is curved in the  
form of a circular arc about a first axis of curvature  
(14) and adapted to abut against a correspondingly con-  
cave seat surface (7), in the tool seat at the outer end  
of the barking arm, which concave seat surface is in turn  
20 curved in the form of a circular arc about a second axis  
of curvature (8) which is oriented essentially parallel  
to the intended direction of feeding of the logs, the  
barking tool being, with the aid of a connecting means,  
mountable in the tool seat and displaceable by rotating  
25 displacement about the second axis of curvature between  
two or more mounting positions, and the device also com-  
prising means preventing displacement and rotation in  
order to ensure distinct and safe retaining of the bark-  
ing tool on the barking arm in the different mounting  
30 positions, c h a r a c t e r i s e d in that the connect-  
ing means comprises two connecting means parts, viz. a  
first connecting means part in the form of a screw (18)  
with an externally threaded shank (19) and a head (20)  
whose diameter is greater than the shank, and a second  
35 connecting means part in the form of a sleeve-like nut  
(21) with an internally threaded shank (22), into which  
the shank of the screw is screwable, and a head (23)

whose diameter is greater than the shank, and that the barking device further comprises a through hole (9) in the barking arm (1) or the barking tool (2) and an elongate through groove (16) in the other of these parts, which groove extends essentially perpendicular to the intended direction of feeding of the logs and has a greatest width which is insignificantly greater than the diameter of the shank of one of the connecting means parts, and which has a countersink (17) for the head of one of the connecting means parts in an outer surface of this part along lateral edges of the groove, one of the connecting means parts being adapted to be inserted from the groove with its shank extending through the groove and with its head placed in the countersink, the head being designed to prevent displacement and rotation by having a shape and size which non-rotatably and essentially without play fits in the countersink and/or the groove, and a screw-engaging means being provided in the head of the other of the connecting means parts for screwing the connecting means parts together, in such a manner that, with the connecting means parts released from each other, the barking tool is rotatably displaceable with its mounting surface (13) along the seat surface (7) to different selectable mounting positions with different contact angles for a front barking-edge-forming edge portion (6, 6') of the barking tool, and, with the connecting means parts tightened relative to each other, the barking tool is connectible in a manner preventing displacement and rotation in a selectable position by the connecting means part with the head designed to prevent displacement and rotation being either reversible by being eccentrically formed with a distance between a centre line of the shank and a centre line of the head, or exchangeable for one with a different distance between a centre line of the shank and a centre line of the head, and also exchangeable for one with a concentrically placed shank relative to the head.

2. A barking device as claimed in claim 1,  
c h a r a c t e r i s e d in that the length of the shank  
(22) of the nut (21, 21') is adapted so that, when the  
nut is in the connecting position inserted from the bark-  
5 ing tool (2) or the barking arm (1), the shank of the nut  
extends also at least a distance into the other part.

3. A barking device as claimed in claim 1 or 2,  
c h a r a c t e r i s e d in that the barking tool (2) has  
a convex mounting surface (13) which is keel-shaped, i.e.  
10 has at least two surfaces curved in the form of circular  
arcs at an angle to each other, which, in the area of the  
centre of the barking tool, form a ridge or crest direct-  
ed essentially perpendicular to the intended direction of  
feeding of the logs.

15 4. A barking device as claimed in claim 3,  
c h a r a c t e r i s e d in that the barking arm (1) has  
a concave seat surface (7), which is groove-shaped, i.e.  
has at least two surfaces curved in the form of circular  
arcs at an angle to each other, which, in the area of the  
20 centre of the seat surface, form a groove directed essen-  
tially perpendicular to the intended direction of feeding  
of the logs.

5. A barking device as claimed in any one of the  
preceding claims, c h a r a c t e r i s e d in that the  
25 barking tool (2) has a ridge (15) extending essentially  
perpendicular to the intended direction of feeding of  
the logs and positioned along at least one lateral edge,  
said ridge extending, in the state of the barking tool  
mounted on the barking arm, a distance beyond the out-  
30 side of the outer lateral surface of the barking arm and  
thereby protecting the barking arm from wear.

6. A barking tool having at least one barking edge  
(11, 11'), which is mountable in a tool seat at an outer  
end of a barking arm (1), the barking arm being at an  
35 inner end pivotally connectible to an annular rotor which  
is adapted to carry a plurality of such barking arms to  
effect debarking of a log (3) by rotation of the rotor

during simultaneous longitudinal feeding of the log through the centre of the rotor and forced application of the barking edges of the barking tool against the circumferential surface of the log, the barking tool comprising a convex mounting surface (13) which is curved in the form of a circular arc about a first axis of curvature (14) and adapted to abut against a correspondingly concave seat surface (7), in the tool seat at the outer end of the barking arm, which concave seat surface is in turn curved in the form of a circular arc about a second axis of curvature (8), the barking tool being, with the aid of a connecting means comprising two connecting means parts (18, 21) which are screwable to each other and have heads (20, 23), mountable in the tool seat and displaceable by rotating displacement about the second axis of curvature between two or more different mounting positions, characterised in that it comprises an elongate through groove (16) for the shank (19, 22) of one of the connecting means parts, said groove extending essentially perpendicular to the intended direction of feeding of the logs and having a countersink (17) along the groove for the head (20, 23) of one of the connecting means parts.

7. A barking tool as claimed in claim 6, characterised in that its convex mounting surface (13) is keel-shaped, i.e. has at least two surfaces curved in the form of circular arcs at an angle to each other, which in the area of the centre of the barking tool form a ridge or crest directed essentially perpendicular to the intended direction of feeding of the logs.

8. A barking tool as claimed in any one of the preceding claims, characterised in that it has a ridge (15) extending essentially perpendicular to the intended direction of feeding of the logs and positioned along at least one lateral edge, said ridge extending, in the state of the barking tool (2) mounted on the barking arm (1), a distance beyond the outside of the outer late-

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ral surface of the barking arm and thereby protecting the barking arm from wear.